THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9670. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1783.

NEW BARLEY.

JUST arrived from Rotterdam, after a passage of only four days, a small cargo of NEW ZEALAND BARLEY, in excellent order, of a very fine quality, and proper for malting. Apply to Thomas Walker and Son, merchants, Leith.

THO. WALKER and SON, have presently on hand for sale, best Double Jamaica Rum, Coniac and Nantz Brandy, Wines of different kinds, all nett as imported. Also, French, Alicant, Barcelona, and Faro Cork, very reasonable.

Commissions punctually obeyed.

To the Freeholders of the Shire of Ross.

Geanies, August 20. 1783.

WHEREAS, at the close of the business of the last Michaelmas Head Court for this shire, an adjournment was made by the Meeting from Tain, the Burgh where it has been usually, and almost invariably held, to the Burgh of Dingwall, upon a suggestion from some of the members of the meeting, that the latter place was more central for the gentlemen of the county; and whereas a doubt did occur to some of the Freeholders present, and to the Sheriff, of the legality of said adjournment, these are to inform the gentlemen freeholders, that the Sheriff having taken the best advice upon the question, and having maturely weighed the same, finds, That the Michaelmas Head Court for this shire cannot be *legally* held in any other part thereof than the Burgh of Tain; the reasons for which he will certify and make appear to the first meeting. He, therefore, hereby intimates, that the ensuing Michaelmas Head Court for this shire, will be held at Tain, as usual, upon Wednesday the 8th day of October next, when the claims for instalment, lodged with the Sheriff-clerk, will be laid before the Meeting for their consideration, and some matters respecting the police of the shire will be submitted to them, by

DONo. M'LEOD, Sheriff-depute.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

THE Landed Proprietors of the County of Inverness, met at Inverness the 20th day of August current, in consequence of advertisement in the news-papers, came to the resolution of presenting a petition to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining a correction of the abuses which prevail in this part of the united kingdom, by means of creating nominal and fictitious votes, and using these as legal qualifications in the elections of Commissioners to serve in Parliament; and they recommended to the Prases of the meeting to transmit their petition to their representative in Parliament, with instructions to him to present it to, and give it his support in the House of Commons. And they ordered their petition to be insert in the news papers, the tenor of which is as follows:—

"*To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, the Humble* PETITION *of the Heritors or Landed Proprietors of the Shire of Inverness, humbly,*

"That your petitioners have seen, with extreme concern, the most alarming abuses put in practice of late years in the elections of Commissioners of Shires to serve in Parliament for that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by means of separating superiority from the property of lands, for the purpose of creating nominal and unsubstantial qualifications for electors of members of Parliament.

"That, by the creation of such nominal qualifications, persons possessed of no property are, or may become the majority of voters at the elections of members of Parliament in all the shires of Scotland.

"That, [illegible] the shire of Inverness amount to thirty-two persons, of whom only sixteen are qualified electors, by virtue of their property within the shire.

"That your petitioners apprehend, the landed proprietors of the shire are the only persons constitutionally entitled to elect the representative of the shire in Parliament.

"That your petitioners are deeply interested in the national prosperity. They submit, with the patience of good subjects, to the imposition of every necessary tax for the support of Government: They are conscious of bearing in their breasts the strongest attachment to the British constitution, in all its branches: They feel themselves animated with the love of their country; and they are disposed, upon every proper occasion, to assert the honour of the British nation. If abuses are suffered to be put in practice, and measures are countenanced which do most effectually deprive your petitioners of their constitutional rights and privileges, they cannot but entertain the most disagreeable apprehensions, in regard to the existence of that happy constitution, which is so admirably calculated to insure to the subjects of this kingdom the blessings of a free and well regulated Government.

"Your petitioners humbly pray this Honourable House, to take under consideration the abuses complained of, that the representation of that part of Great Britain called Scotland may be put upon a legal and constitutional footing.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray."

ALLOA, 15th August, 1783.

THIS Day, the PUBLIC SCHOOL was examined, in presence of a number of the principal inhabitants. The progress which the scholars had made in the different branches of education since last vacation, was remarked with peculiar pleasure by all, and gave a very sensible satisfaction to the parents.

The LATIN CLASSES did the greatest honour to the abilities, attention, and application of Mr BELL the Rector, who, with his Doctor Mr PATTERSON, received the repeated approbation of the Meeting.

They could not therefore in justice withhold this their most public testimony of Mr Bell's success, and appointed the same to be published in the news-papers.

JAMES FRAME, JOHN DUNCAN, JOHN JAMIESON, Sheriff Clerk. } Ministers.

N. B. Mr BELL continues to take in BOARDERS on moderate terms, has got a large commodious house for them, and every possible attention will be paid them.

The school will be opened the 2nd September next.

HADDINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
VACANT.

THE Magistrates and Council having lately received the resignation of Mr James Watson, rector of the Grammar School, have resolved to supply the vacancy without delay, at least some time in the month of September, or beginning of October next, and to prefer the person who shall be found best qualified on a comparative trial, which shall be intimated to such candidates as previously apply to the Magistrates, and produce certificates of their moral character.

Haddington is known to be a place remarkably well situated for a grammar school, and the accommodation of boarders, being in a pleasant, healthy, and fruitful country, abounding with provisions of all kinds, at a moderate distance from the metropolis, to and from which there is access by stage coaches two or three times every day.

The school-rooms are large and airy. The dwelling-house is large, roomy, convenient, well situated, (being built within these thirty years) in every respect fit to accommodate a large family, and a number of boarders. Independent of which, and a good garden, the school-fees and Candlemas gifts, payable to the Rector and his assistant or doctor, have been known to yield above 100 l. Sterling yearly. They will also between them be entitled to an yearly sallary of 400 merks Scots. The languages to be taught at the school are Latin French, and Greek. As the sallary, school fees, profits of boarders, and other encouragements, are reckoned handsome, may be encreased by proper care, good behaviour and ability of the teachers, the Magistrates flatter themselves that persons of this description only will apply personally, or by letter, without loss of time.

Preachers, or those having a view to church settlements, need not apply.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE, Edinburgh, 26th August 1783.

THE Court of Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 1st September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

Army, Navy, and Marine Agency.

EDINBURGH, 23d August 1783.

MR JOHN STENHOUSE begs leave to state to the Officers upon Half Pay, and particularly to those who are pleased to employ him as their Agent, that he is now paying the following sums to those on the English establishment:

FOOT RANK.	Half Pay from 25th Dec. 1782, to the 24th June 1783, both days inclusive.
	L. s. d.
Colonel,	104 16 0
Lieutenant Colonel,	74 4 0
Major,	60 9 0
Captain,	41 12 0
Lieutenant,	20 3 0
Enfign,	15 18 7
Chaplain,	29 0 0
Adjutant, Surgeon, and Quarter-Master,	17 7 6

N. B. Mr Stenhouse will pay the above sums every six months, the moment he hears they are issued by Government.

Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, August 22.

Madrid, July 24. Government has received fresh accounts of troubles in Peru, but the cause is not made public, nor how far the revolt had proceeded.

According to the last news received from Mogador, the conditions of a treaty concluded between the Emperor of Morocco and Chevalier de Curtis, the English Ambassador, bear, that the effects which belonged to the English Consul Logie, shall be restored, and that his Imperial Majesty shall furnish to the English another house, in place of that which the Ambassador demanded.

LONDON.

Wednesday, there was a terrible flood of rain in Bristol, which lasted near an hour, with the most tremendous claps of thunder (which were incessant during the storm) that ever were remembered there; it was attended with a heavy storm of hail, and some of the hailstones that fell were as large as marbles. A ball of fire fell upon a void house in Terrel-street, which shattered a chimney to pieces; likewise a house in Jamaica-street was struck by the lightning, which shattered the tiles, broke in the ceiling, and left a sulphurous smoke behind; and the sugar-house at the head of the Quay had some of the coping struck off of it. We have not heard of any other damage being done.

On Thursday the 7th inst. an action brought by one James Dean, of London, as a common informer, upon the statute of [illegible] came on to be tried at York, before Mr Baron Eyre. The action was for taking more than interest upon discounting fourteen bills of exchange on London, amounting, in the whole, to 11001. and upwards, and was brought to recover treble that sum.—The plaintiff's counsel, in opening that cause, declared, that this action was brought to try the legality of a general practice of taking more than interest upon discounting bills on London, and that the bills were discounted with a view to the action; and acknowledged that the defendant had taken no more than his neighbours. The Judge, in summing up the evidence, commenced with great judgment on the importance of this action to trade, and informed the Jury, that this was not like an ordinary loan of money; that bills of exchange were an article of commerce, and that they should act with caution and delicacy in laying any restrictions on their negociation; that in the country a person had a right to take a commission, and also a recompence for his expences and trouble on discounting the bills; and after stating the evidence of the person who had proved the sums he had paid to the defendant for discounting the bills, observed, that if a man went about to lay snares for such actions, there could not be a greater scoundrel upon earth; and that the question they were to try was, whether (even *believing* this witness) the defendant had taken more than a reasonable recompence for the discount.

The Jury afterwards withdrew, and in about an hour returned, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, to treble the amount of all the bills proved; but seeing every body astonished and struck with such a verdict, they told the Judge they had been in doubt whether they could not mitigate the sum, as the defendant appeared to have taken something more upon all the bills than they thought reasonable, and informed him, that what they had thought fit to allow as a reasonable recompence for discounting was, interest at 5 l. *per cent.* for commission; and the defendant had taken 4 l. 4 d. more than this allowance. They were then informed by the Judge, that where the sums taken appeared so trifling on any bill, they should suppose it to be owing to miscalculation, or inadvertency, or hurry, and not to such a design as to come within usury. They then desired to withdraw again, and, upon their return the second time, gave a verdict for the plaintiff upon the bill for 1301. for the discount of which it appeared the defendant had taken 1 s. 8 d. more than the allowance the Jury had thought fit to make!

In the night of Friday last, Thomas Spencer and Mark Saltonstall, were conveyed from York, under a strong civil guard, and were executed at 12 o'clock the day following, upon Beacon Hill near Halifax, on a gallows erected for the purpose, agreeable to their sentence at the late assizes, for being concerned in the recent riots in that neighbourhood.—Spencer's rope slipped after he had been tied up a few seconds, and his body came to the ground, but the executioner was so expert that he very speedily fixed him in his former situation. Spencer was 56 years of age, a tall slender man, had been in the army, and was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital; he made a short speech to the populace before he was turned off, declaring, upon the word of a dying man, that he was innocent of breaking open the door, (a part of the charge for which he suffered) and seemed much agitated.—Saltonstall was a stout young man, only 19 years of age, had lately served his Majesty in the 33d regiment of foot, and appeared very penitent. As soon as their bodies were cut down, they were given to their friends for interment.——We sincerely hope, that the many thousands that were spectators of the melancholy evil of their countrymen, were so impressed by it, as to make them determine never to associate in a tumultuous or riotous manner for the future.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated August 10.

"At length I am enabled to satisfy your curiosity, and explain to you the difficulties which have retarded the signing of the treaty of peace. At first the negociations were interrupted by the Dutch, then by Mr Fox, owing to some demands to which the Court of Spain refused to submit. The Ministers of the States-General, seconded by our Court, insisted on the restitution of Negapatnam, to which at length the Court of St James's consented, on condition of receiving an equivalent. Mr Fox, who then was in London, offered a factory on the island of Sumatra, with a sum of money, but this offer the Court of England rejected. In this situation things remained a long time, until at length, (they say) by the strong intercession of the Court of Versailles, and the condescension of the King of England, the restitution of Negapatnam was agreed to, but upon what condition we know not.

"As to the difficulties which hindered Spain from signing, the following is the true cause:—It had been permitted to the English, by an article in the preliminaries, to cut wood in the Bay of Honduras, but no navigation nor boarding on the coast of Mosquitos. The English Minister maintained, that the latter article was comprised in the former, but the Court of Spain, sensible of the disadvantages of it, refused acquiescence, and said, that the demand was absolutely contrary to the declaration made by the Cabinet of St James's before the signing of the preliminaries. At length the Court of London, convinced of the truth of this, desisted from the demand. Thus all the difficulties which have retarded the signing of the treaty until this time are removed entirely. The Plenipotentiary Ministers assembled last Thursday, and are to meet again on Tuesday next, in order to put an end to this important business. We are in hopes, moreover, to prevent a rupture between Russia and the Porte, by the powerful mediation of the different powers, and that Europe will enjoy general peace."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Aug. 12.

"The first family of Genevans that is just landed here, is no less remarkable in itself, than for the motives which have induced it to leave Geneva. The head of it, whose name is Chalons, is upwards of eighty years old. This venerable gentleman convened his family the day after the foreign troops had taken possession of the city, and told them, that as he had always lived [illegible] as he had no hopes of ever seeing that country restored to its ancient privileges, the only thing that could make him bear the weight of old age was, that he had perhaps time enough yet to carry his bones to a free and peaceful country, and desired his family to prepare themselves for the execution of this project. He confirmed himself more and more in this resolution, when he was informed that an asylum for the oppressed Genevans had been opened in Ireland; and, after having settled his affairs, he left Geneva immediately, after certain intelligence had been received that the Right Hon. Mr Cuffe had gone from Dublin to Waterford with the necessary orders for beginning the building of the new city. He says, that this piece of intelligence, and the imprisonment of Mr Melly, had made such an impression at Geneva, that it had considerably encreased the zeal for emigration, and that before his departure, he had been visited by a great number of Genevans, who have given him their word that they would soon join him again amongst his new countrymen, and who had already sold their furniture. He has met with no obstruction on his departure, and has travelled through France, with all his family, children, grand-children, and servants. But when at last he landed on the coast of Ireland, his satisfaction was greatly diminished on hearing that the new projected establishment had not been begun yet, and that not even the foundations of the houses had been laid.—His first care was to inform his countrymen of this circumstance, and to engage them to remain where they are until the asylum intended shall be ready for their reception.

"Mr Chalons is by his profession a watch-maker. He had followed that business in London in the year 1720, and without having ever been a merchant, has thereby acquired a fortune of about five thousand pounds, which he has brought over with him to Ireland, without the least difficulty.

"Mr Chalons, his son, has brought over the secret of dying black, which is known at Geneva by one person only, and which has put the dying of that colour there in so great a reputation all over Europe.

"Every merchant of Waterford has shewn the greatest friendship to this family, who have increased the good opinion which we had conceived of the Genevans. The whole county are zealously anxious about the foundation and success of this interesting colony, and we have received, yesterday, with the greatest satisfaction, letters from Dublin, which mention, that this new establishment is to begin immediately, and will meet with no farther delay.

"There is also arrived here lately another Genevan, called Plan, who intends to set up a cotton-manufactory, and who is looking out for a proper place for that purpose."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 23.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, 139.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 83¾ a ¼ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 83¾ a 64¾ a ¼.	India Bonds, 20 a 22 dis.
3 per cent. red. 64¾ a 65.	Exch. Bills, 4 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1¾ dis.
Long Ann. 19 5-16ths a ⅜.	3 per cent. Scrip. 65¼ a 66 a 65¼.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. —
4 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 1¼ a ⅜ prem.
Ditto New Ann. 63¾ ⅝.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 16 s. 8 d.
Ditto 1778, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 22. E. S. E.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *August* 23.

St James's, August 22.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Hyde Page, Esq; Lieutenant in his Majesty's Corps of Engineers.

Whitehall, August 23.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Henry Erskine to be his Majesty's Advocate in Scotland.

Constantinople, July. The plague rages here with violence, and the mortality is considerable, the infection having spread in every quarter of the town, and the adjacent villages, Pera and Galata, the residence of the Franks, have suffered greatly; and in the new barracks for the gunners, at Topana, from twenty to thirty are buried daily. The raw misty weather, which promotes the contagion, has continued these four weeks past without interruption; a very unusual circumstance in this climate, and at this season. Letters from Smirna, of the 17th instant, mention, that the plague has also broken out in that city.

War-Office, August 23. 1783.

FIRST regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John Henry Pakenham is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Lord Gray. Cornet Henry Toovey Hawley to be Lieutenant, vice John Henry Pakenham.

13th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Robert Cranford to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Ruth. Ensign George Hardyman to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Cranford. Ensign Clement Debbeig to be Lieutenant, vice James Buttar. James Findley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clement Debbeig.

15th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Spencer Webb, of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be Ensign, vice William Wood.

16th Regiment of Foot, William Corbett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Moore Boyd. Arthur Wolfeley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Lucas.

20th Regiment of Foot, George Bolton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Boyle Vandeleur.

21st Regiment of Foot, Charles Park, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Birnie Brown.

29th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-General William Tryon to be Colonel, vice William Evelyn.

33d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant George St John, on the half-pay of the 33d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Innes.

39th Regiment of Foot, ——— Balfour, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Hislop.

45th Regiment of Foot, Quarter-Master John Richardson to be Ensign, vice W. St Lawrence Gethin.

48th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Murray, on the half-pay of the 48th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice James Fairshil.

52d Regiment of Foot, Thomas Randall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice ——— Pye.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Ensign William Wood, of the 15th foot, to be Ensign, vice Spencer Webb.

64th Regiment of Foot, John M'Kinnon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Frederick C. Whyte.

70th Regiment of Foot, Colonel John Earl of Suffolk, of the 97th regiment, to be Colonel, vice William Tryon.

73d Regiment, 1st battalion, Volunteer Charles Conner, to be Ensign, vice ——— Cuthbert. Poyntz Mackenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice ——— Dawson.

73d Regiment, 2d battalion, John West Wilkins, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James M'Pherson.

78th Regiment of Foot, Ensign George Seaton to be Lieutenant, vice Honourable Hugh Sandilands. Volunteer Francis Alexander Steuart to be Ensign, vice George Seaton.

79th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Timothy Russell, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Alexander Jack.

84th Regiment, 1st battalion, P. Brett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Neil M'Lean.

98th Regiment of Foot, Volunteer ——— Beattie, to be Ensign, vice William Mowatt. Assistant Surgeon John Scott, from 73d regiment, to be Surgeon, vice John [illegible]

99th Regiment of Foot, [illegible] Brent Spencer, of the [illegible] to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Croker.

102d Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Tanfield, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Allgood Hansard. Volunteer George Forbes to be Ensign, vice John Tanfield. Surgeon's Mate James Irvine, to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Keir.

To be MAJORS in the army by Brevet, dated March 19, 1783.

Captains Oliver Lambert, of the 3d foot.

William Cairns, of the 39th foot.

Honourable Major Charles Cathcart, of the 98th regiment, (Lieutenant Colonel in the East-Indies,) to be Quarter-Master-General to the forces in India.

Captain John Grattan, of the 100th regiment, to be Adjutant-General to the forces in India.

Captain John Grattan, of the 100th regiment, to be Major in the East Indies only.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Aug.* 22.

Captain Gak, of the Bird, arrived at Clyde from Jamaica, sailed the 26th of June, and parted with the following ships off the Havanna, viz. Æolus, Tarbet; and Mary, Hunter, for Clyde; Tyger, Bell, for Liverpool; Mount Pleasant, Batteny, for London; Williams, Power; and Hanover Planter, Neilson, for Bristol.

The Welvaart Van Pruisser, Meyster, from Konigsburg to London, is lost near Amelander Gatt.

Falmouth, August 12. This day sailed the Greyhound packet for Halifax and Quebec; the Carteret packet for New York, with the mail of July; Portland packet, for New York, with the August mail, to touch at Madeira; Prince William Henry packet, for the Leeward Islands; Queen Charlotte packet, for Jamaica, and King George packet for Lisbon, with two mails.

From the London Papers, August 23.

LONDON.

It is with infinite satisfaction we have it at last in our power, in spite of all the interested representations to the contrary, to inform our readers, from most respectable authority, that the Definitive Treaty of Peace, between Great Britain and the respective Courts of France and Spain, is formally and finally ratified. This most important event, we understand, took place at Paris the 19th instant. No impediment whatever remains with respect to the States of Holland, the only belligerent power with whom peace is not now happily secured, but the tedious form of their executive Government, producing an unavoidable delay in the official form necessary to be observed on this occasion. It was settled that the ratification on their part should take place twelve days after the signature of the other Courts. It is therefore strongly to be presumed that they will also put their concluding *fiat* to this very important business.—*Eng. Chron.*

A circumstance has transpired in the course of the late negociation for peace, that will tend to set the character of the late Premier, as a minister and as a man, in its true light. A great cause of the delay which has attended the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, was in some measure occasioned by the requisitions which Mr Fox had made to the Spanish Court respecting the privilege of cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, which that Court had clogged with a positive refusal of our vessels being suffered to approach to the Mosquito shore, or navigating at all in the neighbourhood. Mr Fox very properly insisted, that the above privilege necessarily implied the latter, on account of the contiguity of the places; but the Spanish Court having found the custom inconvenient, persevered in their refusal, alledging that they had obtained an official instrument from the English Minister entirely relinquishing the claim. In consequence of this allegation, Mr Fox examined all the papers in his office, but no possible trace of the document alluded to appearing, he was induced to doubt its existence, however, to his astonishment, the Spanish Court has since vindicated its veracity by sending over to this Court the original instrument which was issued from Lord Grantham's office in which this acknowledgment is actually conveyed, viz. "That the Cabinet of St James's understood, that the privilege granted to the English vessels of anchoring in the Bay of Honduras for the purpose of cutting logwood, extended no farther, and that they were never to navigate upon the neighbouring coasts upon any pretence whatsoever."

The above circumstances are communicated to us through a respectable medium from Spain, and prove, beyond all power of controversy, that the person alluded to was a minister of that interested description, that he was totally regardless what sacrifices he made, provided a favourite point was carried, for of what use was the right of cutting logwood, without the privilege of the concomitant navigation, and that he was so contemptibly uncandid as a man, as to leave no trace behind him of an official document of the most material import to the interests of his country, so that the blessings of peace were protracted for a very considerable length of time, merely because his Lordship was ashamed to leave a testimony of his weakness to the inspection of men, who he well knew would consider this abominable evidence of precipitation, absurdity, and concealment, with all the contempt it merited. *Ibid.*

The Grantham packet is arrived at Falmouth from Jamaica, from whence he sailed the 1st of July, and brings an account of every thing there being returned into its proper channel, and that business went on as smoothly as before the war. The island had been visited by several small Spanish vessels from Hispaniola, in the way of trade, which had taken off a considerable quantity of English goods, for which they paid ready money. This trade had increased considerably since the departure of the men of war from the Havannah for Spain, and was likely to turn out very profitable to the store-keepers at Jamaica, there being at the French and Spanish islands a great scarcity of European goods, which fetched an extravagant price, and encouraged adventurers to run the risk of being seized by the Guarda Costas, which had not as yet crossed with their usual vigilance, perhaps conniving at the communication, and that by authority, till the inhabitants should have received a considerable supply.

The Grantham Packet spoke with the Betty, Fairclough, from Jamaica for Liverpool, off the Banks of Newfoundland, all well.

By the East India letters we learn, that Heider's son still kept the field at the head of an immense body of horse, besides a good train of artillery, which was served by French engineers; that there were, however, great desertions, and a spirit of mutiny prevailed through the Asiatic camp for want of the arrears of pay.

The same accounts describe the ruined state of the country, as the ravages committed by Heider's cavalry had extended to within about thirty or forty miles of Bengal; so that all cultivation had ceased in those parts, which threatened a long continuance to the present want of rice and other grain.

The account concerning the island of Formosa having been totally destroyed, and swept away with its inhabitants by an inundation, was greatly exaggerated. Advices of a later date state the matter in a far less tremendous light. The waters, they say, rose, it is true, to an excessive height, but did not o[illegible] tion of which, however, a very great number of inhabitants lost their lives; 60 ships of war, and above 300 victuallers, laden with provisions and stores, were also destroyed; but as it is well known that the shipping of the Chinese are trifling and slight, the event, though melancholy, is by no means so dreadful as was at first reported.

It is an absolute fact, that on the last year of the late war, France lost one million and an half sterling by her commerce to the West Indies; which loss, from the nicest calculations, would have been annually repeated had hostilities continued.—No fewer than twelve capital houses at Bourdeaux, and near seventy in the different sea-ports of our insidious enemies, failed in the space of about two months.

Letters of the very first and best authority from Paris, all agree in respect to the sentence of the Court Martial on Comte de Grasse, though it is thought generally to be a most partial one, and done rather with a view to hold out an example to the naval officers, than as the true desert of that Admiral, who appears to have had no other fault than being out-done in skill by the English Admiral, whose manœuvre was notwithstanding an experiment of great hazard.

The French papers hold out the idea, that the Portugueze, in the treaty they have concluded with France, have thereby joined the House of Bourbon, and deserted their old ally; this is however very far from the fact. The Portugueze may have signed a treaty, but it is only as a subscribing party with other nations relative to the general regulations of commerce, which the European powers one and all agree to observe in future. This is the exact state of the fact. We have heard frequently of Portugal connecting herself with the Bourbonites, though to every man of knowledge it is clear, that the Portugueze constitution forbids such an union; for their very princes, &c. are forbid intermarrying with France or Spain, so jealous are they of these powers.

The divisions which have already happened amongst the Americans, shew how loosely they have been linked together, and must necessarily tend to some new revolution; but of what kind that will be, time only can determine. One thing we may venture to say, that the general confederacy, so far as we can judge from our knowledge of other countries in like circumstances, cannot continue long. The outrages, which commonly happen in the first burst of civil commotions, but especially in democratic societies, where there is no supreme authority to conciliate differences, seldom fail to exasperate the parties irreconcileably against against each other. It is not likely, therefore, as the Americans have not yet shewn any particular propensity to the Christian virtue of forgiveness, that they will be more apt to forget injuries, and conquer resentment, than others who have gone before them; and, consequently, it seems no temerity to predict, from the present symptoms, that a short time will dissolve their original league into a number of smaller associations, not only unconnected with, but even hostile to each other.

Washington's letter, the advertisements extracted from the American news-papers, &c. are to be considered as some of the best articles we have lately received from that country. They yield a sure profit, inasmuch as they administer an infallible *antidote* to *emigration!*

is almost incredible. The Ajax, of 74 guns, is there for repair, Alfred of 74, ditto; Arrogant of 74, ditto; Albion and Alexander, of 74, both completed; L'Artois of 40, ditto; Asia of 64, ditto; Agamemnon of 64 repairing; L'Almasle of 32 ditto; Belleisle of 64 completed; &c. &c. &c. And as we cast an eye towards Deptford and Rotherhithe, we are presented with the same gratifying scene.

His Majesty's ship the Canada, of 74 guns, now under repair at Portsmouth, is to be completed for service as fast as possible.

The Marlborough, Monarch, Magnificent, Hercules and Royal Oak, of 74 guns each, are all to be repaired. The Rotterdam, captured by the Honourable Captain Elphinstone in the Channel, is now taking in stores at Sheerness. The Robust and Resolution, of 74 guns each, are both docking at Chatham. Mr Cleverly of Gravesend will launch a line 64 gun ship, called the Director, in about two months.

The late Lord Ashburton is succeeded in title and estate by his youngest, but only surviving son, an infant of eleven months old.

Lord Ashburton, who lately died at Exmouth, was one of the most distinguished pleaders that ever adorned the English bar. His perspicuity was uncommon; his ingenuity unrivalled; his language various, ready, and elegant; and his wit always at command. Of this last talent, his adversaries well remember the force, as they frequently smarted under its lash. It was some time after he put on the gown before his abilities were discovered and countenanced; but when they were, his rise was rapid, and there were very few causes tried in the Court of King's Bench, in which he was not employed as leading counsel, either for the plaintiff or defendant. His industry and zeal for the interest of his clients were equal to his abilities; and in cases where the fees were small, he was never known to shew less ardour than when they were considerable. The causes of the poor and the oppressed he frequently pleaded without reward. His amazing powers, as a speaker, introduced him to patronage and a seat in Parliament; where his abilites in debate were eminently displayed. He steadily and faithfully adhered to his party, both when they were *in* and *out* of place, till they were enabled to bestow on him those honours and emoluments he had so well earned, and so justly merited. Shortly after this event, his health began to decline, and he was thereby necessitated to retire from public business. He continued in his retreat, where his indisposition advanced till it terminated in the dissolution of a nobleman, who was truly an ornament to his country.

The office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster will no longer be a lucrative sinecure, but the office business will be done by one of the Judges, who will be named Chancellor of the Duchy, in like manner as Mr Justice Willes is Chancellor of Durham.

Dr Johnson is now in town, and we are happy to report, makes a daily progress in the recovery of his health.

A few days since, a fellow by some means got into the Queen's house, and proceeded up stairs into the apartments of the Prince of Wales. Some of the domestics at last discovered him in the Prince's dining-room, but nothing being found on him, and his seeming appearance of being delirious, he was discharged. His pretence was, that he wanted a pair of shoes and stockings of his Royal Highness, of which he stood greatly in need, to enable him to travel to his mother's in Scotland.

[illegible] red that the warehouses are so full of old grain, that there is not room sufficient for one half of the corn that has already been got in this season.

Thursday se'nnight, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out in a yard adjoining the house of Mr Edwards, baker, in King-Street, Potton, Bedfordshire (occasioned by a small hay stack taking fire) which continued burning with unremitting fury till Friday afternoon. The rapidity of the flames was so great, that many horses and other cattle perished, though happily no other lives were lost. Several industrious farmers, who had just got in their harvest, are now reduced to the greatest distress—without habitation or effects—all the hard-earned fruits of industry being consumed in a few hours. The scene of confusion on this melancholy occasion is beyond description; to see whole families burnt out of their dwelling, and running up and down the streets in a state of distraction, was truly affecting. The market-place was covered with household furniture, brought from all parts of the town for safety. Unfortunately, the only two engines belonging to the town were so much out of repair, as to be of very little service. More than 100 houses were burnt down; and it is supposed the damage cannot fall short of 50,000 l.—What adds to the misfortune of the sufferers, very few of them were insured.

Yesterday the report was made to his Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, who were tried at the last session, when the following were ordered for execution on Friday next, viz.

William Wynne Ryland, for forging and publishing a bill of exchange for payment of money, purporting to be drawn at Fort Marlborough, in the East Indies, upon the Directors of the Honourable the East India Company, with intent to defraud; James Rivers, alias Davis, for feloniously assaulting Nathaniel Thwaites, in the dwelling-house of Paul Naylor, Esq; in Broad street, putting him in fear by presenting a pistol, and taking from him a bag containing 38 guineas; Jacob Ringrose Atkins, for robbing Francis Luard, Esq. on the highway, in Bloomsbury-square, of a gold watch; John Lloyd, alias John Ferdinando Lloyd, for feloniously assaulting Elizabeth Martin, in the dwelling-house of John Martin, putting her in fear, and taking from her person two silver salts, a silver table-spoon, &c. William Spong, for assaulting Joseph Shuyker, on the highway, near Holloway, and robbing him of a bundle containing wearing apparel and four shillings in money; John Edwards, for feloniously personating and assuming the name and character of William Maddin, a marine on board his Majesty's ship Southampton, with intent to receive his prize-money; Thomas Burgess, for robbing Thomas Tool on the highway, in the Willow Walk, Tothil-fields, of a silver-watch and some money; and James Brown, alias Oatley, for burglary in the dwelling-house of James Scouler, in Great Russel street, Bloomsbury, with intent to steal his property therein.

Extract of a letter from Avignon, August 5.

"Several letters from the neighbouring parts make mention of the storms which have multiplied of late, and done great damage in the country places. The 22d of last month, in St Esprit, there was a storm which destroyed the harvest for the space of a league. The hailstones were of the size of a hen's

a naturalist remarked, during the storm [illegible] phenomenon. A girl who was spinning silk, feeling herself struck on the head with a hailstone, put her hand to the part, and found her cap on fire, which she immediately tore off, and flung away. As at that moment there was neither thunder nor lightening, it was presumed that the fire had flashed from the collision of two hailstones which had hit each other on the girl's head. We do not warrant this explanation, but give it as we received it.

"Much about the same time, there was also a terrible storm at the Bouscher in this county, where the hail fell with such violence, that part of that territory was totally ravaged. A peasant who was overtaken by the storm in the open country was knocked down by a hailstone of an enormous size, and died in three hours."

Extract of a letter from Jersey, Aug. 7.

"You will, no doubt, have heard of the barracks here being blown up.—Five barrels of powder, and three of ball cartridges, were lodged with the utmost care in a garret. By some cause, however, which probably may ever remain a secret, it blew up, or rather down, carrying the second and first floor with it, which, with the thick stone walls, buried twenty-one men, one child, and a woman then big with child. Ten of the men were dug out alive, though some of them were miserably torn, but I imagine they may recover. Luckily, it happened about five o'clock in the afternoon, at a time when few of the men were in their rooms, or it would have been more terrible; as it is, most of our arms, accoutrements, and clothing, are gone, but Government can more easily replace them than the poor soldier his necessaries, most of whom have lost their all."

Letter from Gosport, Aug. 22.

"The following ships, intended as cruising ships, have made signals this morning for going to Spithead; Pegase, of 74; Ardent, 64; and Ganges, 74.

"The Garland of 20 guns is sailed for the river."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 22.

"The operations on the Royal George are continued, but not with that success which was expected. Her weight in the water does not appear to be the obstacle, but she lies buried so deep in the sand that the cables are prevented from taking effect. Should the present scheme fail, no further attempts will be made to raise her. The masts only will be cut, and the remains moved as occasion may offer.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 23.

"The appointment of Mr Erskine to the place of Lord Advocate, shews him to be high in the estimation of Ministers. Great matters are expected from his abilities as a senator; and he is looked upon as a great acquisition to the parliamentary force of Administration.

"Various are the reports respecting the Chancellorship of the Dutchy of Lancaster, vacant by the death of the celebrated Lord Ashburton. To prove themselves serious in the scheme of economy and reform, Administration, it is said, have determined on its abolition, or, at least, its modification, upon such a plan as will be most consistent with the public expectation.

"Opposite as the above Noble Lord had been in principle to the present Lord Grantly, and inveterate as they have been to each other, in some period of their lives, it is nevertheless true, that to Sir Fletcher Norton did Mr Dunning owe his exaltation to the [illegible] which he held. Lord Ashburton's father was an attorney; the son was intended by his father for the same business, and actually served him three years of a clerkship: his wit, and genius, however, had given such frequent and abundant proofs of his abilities, that the friends of Mr Dunning the father, anxiously solicited him to enter his son in an Inn of Court, and to bring him up to the bar, which the old gentleman as obstinately refused, thinking his own business, to which he would in time introduce his son, more lucrative, and less precarious: At length, however, having given Lord Grantley, then Sir Fletcher Norton, with whom he was in a degree of intimacy, a case of some intricacy for his opinion, when he had called upon him for it, Sir Fletcher desired to know who had stated *that case*; for of a case of such complexity, it was more clearly and elegantly stated than any thing that ever came before him.—The father, warmed with the encomium, said, it was his son: upon which Sir Fletcher, having often observed the lad, made it a point with him to bring him up to the bar, and promised his patronage and protection, which he most cordially fulfilled, and as often had cause to repent of; for Mr Dunning's wit was most obnoxious to, and of all the men at the bar he was the most jealous of him.

"Lord Ashburton has left a son about eighteen months old.

"The destruction of Lord Mansfield's house in the riots, and the early death of Lord Ashburton, are two great blows to the legal system.—The latter was engaged in a new work, which must have been, if completed, of infinite value; the former's compilation, lost in the riots, is reported to have been a complete digest of the law; the loss of which, by such a master, must be reckoned among the greatest disasters of this country.

"His Majesty, it may be relied on, is not *cordial* to his present ministers;—even Lord North is received with a singular *sangfroid*: It was ever the principle of that Noble Lord's policy to keep the Earl of Shelburne at a distance from the Sovereign, well knowing that of all men he is the most calculated to acquire the dominion of the King.—The event, as appears from the transactions, even of the present moment, has proved the propriety; for though the Earl of Shelburne has been dragged from his Majesty's councils, his Majesty's attention to the *promises* made by that noble Earl in his administration, shows he has not been at least dispoiled of his favour.

"The ratification of the provisional articles has not given that *spring* to business in the city that was expected.—Other events are still looked for, the definitive treaty, &c. &c. and yet if disappointment should be the consequence of the *expectations* on those events, which is not *very* improbable, will we then be satisfied that there is a *pinnacle* in human greatness?

"A new elected Irish member, Sir Edward Newenham, has pledged himself to his constituents, to move the ensuing sessions, a reform in the representation, by new-modelling *elective* qualifications, from 40 s. yearly, to 10 l. and by enlarging *the district* of boroughs, every inhabitant paying *scot and lot* to have a vote;—the residence of the great officers of the crown, and an absentee tax; pretty work cut out for administration!"

This day, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, unanimously voted the freedom of the city to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roseberie; the Hon. and Rev. Dr [illegible] pany; the Hon. Keith Elphinstone; Colonel [illegible] lonel Balfour; and Captain Thomas Trotter of the Artillery.

We hear that Ilay Campbell, Esq; has resigned the office of his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland.

We also hear, that Mr Campbell declined accepting the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland, which was offered to him before Mr Erskine was appointed Lord Advocate, as mentioned in our last.

James Murray of Broughton, Esq; is appointed Receiver-General of the land-rents in Scotland.

Since Sunday night there has fallen in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, a great quantity of rain; but we are happy to hear it has not yet been attended with any material damage, except retarding the harvest.

Wednesday last, the Locko East-Indiaman, Captain Lawson, arrived in Cork harbour from China.

We hear that the Greenland fishery in general hath been much less successful than was expected. The fish wholly young ones, and failed in produce so much, that one town in England has fallen short 600 tons of their usual quantity. This, with the large demand from Holland for rape-seed and oil, with the total failure of the Davis' Straits fishing, must make this article exceeding high for our manufacturers.

Extract of a letter from Forres, Aug. 22.

"Our Lammas market was held here yesterday. There was a very great shew of horned cattle, which sold at indifferent prices: The shew of horses was remarkably small; good ones were sold at tolerable prices; ordinary ones went off very slowly. About five o'clock in the afternoon, our bridge fell down, and, I am sorry to inform you, there were a great many people hurt; some are since dead. This unlucky accident was occasioned by a horse's frightning at a soldier's drum, and jumping over the bridge, and taking the side along with him. Upwards of 20 people fell over with him."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 25.

"On Monday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a very uncommon phenomenon was seen here. A ball of fire, with a long tail, passed slowly from north to south, in a horizontal course, and seemingly at no great distance from the earth, which it illuminated to a high degree.

"Yesterday, was committed to prison here, William Burnett, from Strachan, accused of stealing a horse and an ox."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Aug. 26.

"The igneous body which has been seen in so many different parts, upon Monday evening the 18th inst. also made its appearance here about a quarter past nine, accompanied with a singular brightness."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 21.

"There will be shortly two Parliaments in this kingdom, both appointed by the people, the one to meet at Dungannon, the other in Dublin; the former instituted to keep a steady eye on the latter, which otherwise might soon become the Minister's Parliament. This resembles, in some degree, the constitution of ancient Sparta, where Ephori, or Inspectors, were created to watch the conduct of their Kings; a regulation but too often necessary. Parliaments formerly executed this office; but now the watchmen require to be watched themselves.

"A gentleman of the name of Stewart, lately arrived from Philadelphia, has a proposal prepared for the Dublin Society, or the House of Commons, for transporting a number of Canadian beavers to the borders of the lakes in this kingdom, from whence the Shannon takes its rise, which places, and numberless others along the course of this great river, appear to be admirably adapted for the subsistence of these valuable and sagacious animals."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ANECDOTE.

THE great Earl of Stair, after having acquired glory as a Legislator, an Ambassador, and a General, retired to his villa of Newliston, where he enjoyed with dignity the pleasures of a private life. At Newliston, the Earl, as a private citizen of the empire, introduced the culture of cabbages, of turnips, &c. as a food for cattle, and an improvement to his country. Pilferers in the neighbourhood made free with the crops. The Earl's servants gave him frequent information of this. No orders ensued. The servants, imagining that they were suspected at least of exaggeration, watched, and apprehended in the act a poor devil of a woman, whom they brought trembling, and with her lap full, into the Earl's presence. Interrogatories ensued. The woman was married to a poor labourer. They had a numerous family. The Earl, to the astonishment of his servants, gave her a crown, and dismissed her with the following admonition: "Good woman, *steal* no "more, but come and *take* freely as much as you can use." A victory is the property of thousands; whereas this beautiful trait is entirely personal, and highly characteristic.

Edin. Aug. 21. BENEVOLENS.

Particulars relative to the AFRICAN DIVER.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

IN addition to the late accounts of the African Diver, the following particulars, relative to his proceedings at the wreck, will not only have the degree of novelty to recommend them to your readers, but will likewise afford such a difference of pleasure as the human mind generally feels between the best recited account of a martial review, and a real action fought in the field.

HAVING sailed from Dunleary on Wednesday evening the 13th instant, they steered for the wreck, and, as they had previously placed a buoy on her, they expected no difficulty in finding her out, the weather being fine and moderate, with the additional pleasure of moon-light, but in this they were cruelly disappointed, for the piratical marauders of that coast (between Bray and Wicklow, who have been continuing their depredations on the foundered ship ever since the melancholy disaster) had not only carried the buoys off, but cut away every thing above the water's edge, mast and all, which in the least degree could serve as a direction. In consequence of this mischievous transaction, a considerable part of the next day was passed in finding her out, when at length they brought to, and moored their vessel on all fours, nearly along-side the wreck. It was now too late to do any work below, but, ever a diligent economist of time, he harness'd his carriage, and went down to view her! Here your curious readers will lament with me, that the whole account of her real situation, and the certainty or probability of his future success, cannot now be learned, as on this head (without doubt from prudential motives) he is apparently determined to observe a profound secrecy. By an [illegible] together, and her rigging spread abroad in confused and entangled heaps on the land. He saw but one body, and a prodigious multitude of fish. Her cables, anchors, and sails, he saw very plainly, and all in a situation recoverable:—From this man's approved resolution and persevering spirit, not a doubt remains, if he can but obtain one view of this life-hazarding treasure, that he will either send it up, or perish in the attempt. What will greatly facilitate their recovery is, that each chest of dollars * has a buoy and buoy-rope to it, these are always coiled up, and made fast to the chest, and, on appearance of real danger, it is the gunner's duty to see those chests and ropes placed in such a manner, that, in case of shipwreck, these buoys may serve as a direction and means of recovery. If this officer failed in that part of his duty, through the precipitancy of his fate, in the moment of horror! his death has paid a dreadful atonement! but if otherwise, 'tis more than probable some of those chests might have been raised. Strong suspicions to this purpose have been entertained by the people in this employment, which were further corroborated by the great number of grapnels and grappling irons seen in the wreck, which have been broke off and lost in their attempts to plunder, by the corsairs before alluded to. On Friday morning, every thing being prepared, he sunk with his belly, directly at slack-water ebb, with one barrel of air in company, and a rope to make fast or sling any thing he thought worthy of sending up. He remained below 25 minutes, and sent up in that time a part of the bowsprit rigging. He descended again, and continued under water 31 minutes, sending up all the rigging which he could clear at this part of the ship; this immergement concluded his first day's work.

Saturday the 16th instant. This day he made three immersions at the same time of the tide as yesterday; and by his peculiar and admirable skill in subligation, made fast three ropes; one to the main-sail, one to the cable, and one to the main-stay. To these they applied all their purchases and powers, and hove a strain, which heeled the vessel three streaks without effect. Impatient of delay, and desirous to remove the obstruction, our fearless diver immerged again, and was observed, by the frequent retrograde and progressive motions of his bell-rope, to be laboriously employed in clearing away. Having spent much time at this work, he at length made the signal to heave up, which was instantly owned, but, alas! could not be obeyed: The willing efforts of all hands at the capstan, proving fruitless to move the bell, though the ship was hove down almost on her beam-ends! The signal for life was repeatedly pulled in vain; all was confusion, anxiety, and terror! One of his faithful Blacks (whose station was at this line) now appeared naked on the gunnel, (with half a hundred weight in his hand, in order to sink him) determined to lose his own life, or save that of his beloved master! when, to the inexpressible joy and astonishment of all hands, he plunged from the entangled machine! and, with the celerity of a dolphin, ascended smiling to the surface! His wife, his sister, and his Moors, appeared almost frantic with joy. The whole crew gathered round him, and the agent and Captain expressed their pleasure at his happy deliverance, in loud terms of praise and warm acknowledgments. The fear of losing his bell was all this time uppermost in his mind, nor could he be prevailed on to stay three minutes on board, but taking a boat's grapling in his hand, whose weight carried him down with great velocity, he hooked his subtransfretating habitation on the opposite brim, turned her bottom upwards, touched the signal, and the bell and himself were both hove up together. This accident, however, obliged them to relinquish their prize for the present; by this time the wind had veered far round to the southward, and a heavy sea tumbling in, rendered it unsafe riding at the wreck; and, finding the gale to freshen, with a great appearance of a stormy night, they thought proper to unmoor, and run for Dunleary, where they safely arrived the same evening.

* Whether the unfortunate Belgioso was an Imperial East-Indiaman, or, what is more probable, from the complexion of the times, she was English property, under the sanction of the Emperor's flag, it matters not to the present purpose to determine. It is agreed she was bound to Canton, in China, at which place it has been a custom, time immemorial, for the trading ships of all nations to purchase their cargoes in ready money, a few articles of merchandise only excepted, which are, lead for their tea-chests, flints for their porcelane manufactures, ginseng, the Chinese specific, and a little cloth, particularly scarlet. Experience has proved, that Spanish dollars are found to bear the most value, and to be a more profitable and certain medium than any other specie, in Chinese traffic; and it is remarked in Mercantile Speculations, book II. that the gold of all nations in this country (China) is considerably below par.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

July 10. Betsey of Leith, Lamb, from Wismar for Leith, with wheat.
11. Leviathan of and from Dysart, Nicol, for Peterburgh, ballast.
Nancy of and from Inverkeithing, Mackay, for Riga, ditto.
Neptune of Dysart, Mitchell, from Dundee for Memel, ditto.

ELSINORE, Aug. 12. 1783. Wind N. W. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED at *LEITH*, Aug. 25. Leith Packet, Thomson, from London, with goods; Jean, Morris, and Two Brothers, Law, from Molets, with tar; Grilleliem, Pool, from Konningsberg, with wheat, &c.; Providence, Baxter, from Memel, with wheat; Robert and Mary, Kennedy, from Stornaway, with kelp.—26. Mary, Thomson, from Rotterdam, with flax, &c.; John, Law, from Konningsberg, with wheat; Helena, Asselson, from Easteresee, with timber.—27. Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods; Peggy and Anne, Watson, from Anstruther, in ballast; Martha, Walker, and Good Intent, Millar, from Longannate, with goods; Endeavour, Marshall, from St Davids, with coals.

ARRIVED at *SEALOCK*, Aug. 25. Fortune, Brown, from Konningsberg, with barley; Greenock, Tarbet, from Archangel, with wheat; Industry, Duncanson, from Alloa, with staves; Finnie Beatie, Sicholt, from Dantzick, with wheat; Good Hope, Eilaird, from ditto, with ditto.——26. Elisabeth, Hawan, from Riga, with wheat and oats.

SAILED, 26. John, Sheriff, for Leith, in balast.

ERRAT. In the advertisement of an Apprentice run off from Hawick inserted on Wednesday last, for "Christopher Atkinson Carrier," read "Christopher Atkinson CURRIER."

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the farm of Glaschyle, in the parish of Aberfoil, and county of Perth, between Christmas and the month of February last,

UPWARDS OF AN HUNDRED WEDDER SHEEP,

marked as follows, viz.—"A burning iron or X upon the nose, a *back-bit* in the *near lug*, and the *far lug back halved*.

N. B. A few of them may be back halved in the near lug, and have a back-bit in the far.

Any person who will give information so as the above sheep may be recovered, or the thief brought to punishment, shall have a reward of TEN GUINEAS, to be paid upon delivery of the sheep, or conviction of the offender.

Apply to Walter Macfarlane, tacksman of Ledard by Stirling.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Edinburgh, Aug.* 27. 1783.

WHEREAS by an advertisement, dated the 6th of August 1783, published by order of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland in the Edinburgh and Kelso news-papers, it was required, that all such Scotch Tobacco, for which the proprietor shall refuse to pay the full duties, should, on or before the 6th day of September next, be given up to the proper officers of his Majesty's Customs, in virtue of the act of the 23d Geo. III. cap. 75.; and whereas application has been made to the Commissioners in behalf of the Scotch Tobacco Planters, to allow a further time for the delivering up of such Tobacco; the Board, therefore, do hereby extend the same to the 20th of October next; and also give notice, that such Tobacco may be delivered up to the Collector and Comptroller of the nearest port under the direction of this Board, in order to the same being publicly burnt, or otherwise totally destroyed, as directed by the said act; orders being given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the several ports in Scotland to receive the same, and to grant a certificate under their hands of the quantity so received; and such certificate being produced to the Board, an order will be issued on the Receiver-General for payment of the legal allowance for the said Tobacco, being at the rate of fourpence for every pound weight,

By order of the Commissioners,
R. E. PHILIPS, Sec.

STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

THE TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers,

At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London,

And no where else on their account.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at Sixpence per number.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
250	—	100	—	25,000
500	—	50	—	25,000
25,525	—	20	—	510,500
26,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the first twelve days, 500 l. each,				6,000
Ditto the 13th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				2,000
Ditto the 23th day				3,000
Ditto the 26th day				3,000
The last drawn ticket				1,000
21,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 7 14 0	Eighth,	L.	1 19	6
Fourth,	3 18 0	Sixteenth,		1 0	0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

☞ All shares sold at this office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it HAZARD'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes *gratis*.

Begins drawing the 17th of November

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and sold by commission.

☞ No bills can be taken under at sight or short date.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail the 13th of September.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen-street, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 5th of September next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock forenoon, within the house of Mr Buchanan vintner in Port-Glasgow,

The Virginia Pilot Boat RUTH,

as she now lies in the harbour of Port-Glasgow. The Ruth is about 120 tons burden, has an oak bottom, has only made two voyages, and is one of the best sailing vessels built on this construction.——The inventory to be seen in the hands of James Hopkirk, Glasgow, or John Dunlop, Port-Glasgow, who will show the vessel. Glasgow, 26th August 1783.

FOR VIRGINIA,

The Fast-Sailing Brigantine

POLLY,

NOW lying in the harbour of Greenock, and will sail in a short time for James's River.

The Ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messr. William Hamilton and Company, Greenock, or to Messr. Martin and Kerr, Leith.

Greenock, Aug. 23. 1783.

FOR HALIFAX,

THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,

a new vessel, British built, burden about 200 tons, ROBERT HYNDMAN Master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 5th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Messr. William Forsyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertson, Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, House Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Masons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

LAMPS TO LIGHT.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the Lamps of Canongate, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Clark, treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 15th of September next.

GAME.

SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME, of Livingstone, begs that Gentlemen who wish to shoot upon any part of his estates, lying in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, will take the trouble of applying for written orders, to prevent their sport from being interrupted by those appointed to challenge and inform against POACHERS, whom, on account of repeated offences, he finds himself under the necessity of prosecuting with rigour.

HAY TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by roup at Midhope, near Hopeton House, on Saturday the 30th August, a large quantity of NEW HAY, of a fine quality, well got, and in excellent order, put up in ricks, and in several lots, so as to accommodate every purchaser in a greater or lesser quantity, as he shall have occasion for.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon precisely.

Not to be repeated.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and Sale, within the Custom-houses of the Ports, on the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.

Sundry Parcels of GENEVA, BRANDY, WINES, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

PERTH, Thursday the 28th August, 1783,—177¼ gallons red French Wines, 61 gals. red Portugal Wine, and 390 lbs. Glass Beads.

DUNDEE, Friday the 29th Ditto,—78 gals. Brandy, 77 gals. Geneva, a Fishing Boat, and three carts with wheels.

MONTROSE, Saturday the 30th Ditto,—160 gallons Brandy 69 gals. Geneva, 5 gals. Rum.

ABERDEEN, Monday the 1st September 1783, —349½ gals. Geneva, 1 hhd. Spanish white Wine.

INVERNESS, Wednesday the 3d Ditto,—36½ hhds. red French Wine, 54 gals. Vinegar.

PORT GLASGOW, Thursday the 4th Ditto,—77 lbs. Coffee-Berries, 4 cwt, 1 qr. 5 lbs Muscovado Sugar.

AIR, Saturday the 5th Ditto—330 gals. Brandy, 28 gals. red Portugal Wine, and a Boat.

STRANRAER, Monday 7th Ditto,—30 gals. single, and 16 double Brandy, and 16 gals. Geneva.

MANSION HOUSE AND FARMS TO LET

IN THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

TO be LET for such a number of years as parties shall agree upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The MANSION-HOUSE, Garden, and offices at ALDERSTONE, together with a variety of FARMS, in that barony which will be so cast as to suit the taste or circumstances of the tenants. Mostly inclosed and sheltered with belts and clumps of planting.

Alderstone lies in the parish of Mid-Calder, about 24½ measured miles from Edinburgh, is well situated, and accomodated with good roads, lime and coal.

The Mansion-House, which may be entered to immediately, will be let either with or without ground, as the tenant inclines.

Thomas Ramsay at Livingstone Kirk, will show the grounds; and for other particulars application may be made to James Wardrope of Torbain hill, near Whiteburn, or to James Gray, writer, Meal-market, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands of CRAIGHEAD or WESTER CULDOCH, lying in the parish of Kilmadock and shire of Perth.—There is a neat mansion-house and offices upon the lands, and pleasantly situated within five miles of Stirling, of which, as well as of the Castle and Carse, and river of Forth, it commands a most beautiful prospect.

There is a considerable quantity of well-grown timber, upwards of forty years old, upon the premises. The extent of the lands is from 110 to 120 acres, all arable, and 64 of them carse ground, equal in quality to any carse ground in Scotland.

There is plenty of excellent marle on the premises for improving them, and they may be completely inclosed at a very inconsiderable charge, part of them being already inclosed; and, upon doing so, a very considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected.

The lands entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of parliament for Perthshire.

For further particulars apply to John Campbell writer to the signet, who has powers to treat for and conclude a bargain.

LANDS in the Shire of Peebles to be SOLD.

THE Lands and Barony of HUNDLESHOPE, comprehending the Lands of HALYEARDS and BELLANRIGG. The free rent of this estate is about 250l. Sterling. It is situated betwixt Mannor water and the river Tweed, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and twenty-two miles from Edinburgh. The lands are extensive, and capable of very considerable improvement.

The purchaser may have immediate access to part of the grounds, and to the house and garden at Whitsunday next, or sooner if necessary.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued, and the stipend has been localled within these few years.

The lands are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county.

N. B. The Lands of Hundleshope, Ballantig, and Hallyeards, will be sold separately, if more agreeable to purchasers.

Apply to William Dick, writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

In Whole or in Parts, as Purchasers shall incline,

THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMPLE, lying on the south side of Lochearn, in the parish of Balquhidder and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms, all contingous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 20l. whereof being a conversion for oats and other casualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. The teinds are valued. The lands are highly improvable, at a small expence, from the abundance of lime-stone, peat, and wood, in almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The castle is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful prospect of Lochearn and its banks, covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms, the most distant from the castle, being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Crief, and 20 from Stirling, and have access to all those places by fine made roads. They abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn. The title deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES WALLACE Tenant in Birkenbush, in the parish of Oathlaw, and shire of Forfar, are desired to meet in the house of Charles Webster vintner in Forfar, upon Monday the 8th of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when George Guthrie the Trustee is to lay before them some matters of very great importances to the creditors. It is therefore expected they will not fail to attend, either by themselves, or doers properly authorised to act; and that such of the creditors as have hitherto neglected to lodge notes and vouchers of their claims with the trustee, will bring the same along with them to the meeting.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 4th of February next, between five and six afternoon,

THE ESTATE of DUNTROON and OIB, lying in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 860 l. The lands are mostly out of lease; the longest of these current do not exceed five years from Whitsunday 1783. In this rent are included, at reasonable conversions, 136 bolls oat meal, and 76 bolls barley, with sundry kain and customties, optional to the proprietor to exact in kind or fixed converted prices, and which the tenants have paid in money for years past. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually; and their houses are all in good repair.

These lands are conveniently situated for markets, on the arms of the sea called Loch Crinan and Loch Sween, and within four miles of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbelton, where (at Lochgilphead) there strikes off an excellent carriage-road, passing through the estate to the mansion-house of Duntroon (on the lands of Ardechastle). This house and offices are commodious, and in good repair, pleasantly situated close to the sea, and upon a promontory jutting into Loch Crinan, with an orchard well stored with fruit-trees.

The whole of the estate is of an excellent quality and soil, both for grass and corn, of great extent, and sufficiently inclosed, and partly subdivided, and capable of considerable improvement, and rife of rents, the climate being early, from the favourable exposure and dry warm situation of the lands, lying upon limestone, and abounding with marl. The valuable flat and sea marsh of Crinan and Cuilchruick, consisting of more than 2000 acres, is mostly well adapted for the plough.

There is a very valuable natural wood upon the estate, which was set a few years ago, and brought 1000 l. Upwards of 4000 oak standards (some of a considerable size) and some hags, were then reserved. And the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving state. There are also considerable plantations of thriving wood of different kinds upon the lands of Asdechastle and Tilliger, so that altogether a more complete property for its extent, seldom appears in the market. It holds of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a small feu-duty.

The whole will be sold together or separately. If in lots, the following are proposed:

I. The Lands of Ardechastle, Tilliger, Crinan, East Ardephuire, West Ardephuire, Kilchoan, Brainport, and the acres annexed, with the salmon-fishings of the water of Add. Rent about L. 372

II. The Lands of Cuilcruick (having a most elegant situation for a mansion-house), Ballighoun, Achachroam, and Ardashiee, with the other acres annexed, the mill of Stockvalline, and two duties payable out of the estates of Poltalloch, Islandree, and Glencharn. Rent about L. 270

III. The Lands of Oib-More, Gar-Oib, and Kilmorie, with the acres annexed, and Mill of Koyliber. Rent about L. 162

IV. The Lands of Laggan, with the Pendicle of Laggantrie. Rent about L. 17

L. 860.

The title-deeds are clear, and, with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer at Inverary, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell schoolmaster at Duntroon will show that estate, and John Campbell at Tayloch will show the estate of Oib.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wright vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirktoun of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochil Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and five miles west from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochil Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the teinds are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine carse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 30 acres of arable dry field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncanson, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John M'Nab at Myreton.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be the seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

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